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Part IV—Section 1

Tamil Nadu Bills

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**BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
STATE OF TAMIL NADU**

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu on 13th September, 2021 is published together with Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information:—

L.A. Bill No. 41 of 2021

***A Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Payment of
Salaries Act, 1951.***

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-Second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and
commence-
ment.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 2021.

(2) Sub-sections (1) and (4) of Section 2 and Section 4 shall come into force at once and all the remaining sections shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April 2020.

Amendment of
Section 12.

2. In Section 12 of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

Tamil Nadu Act
XX of 1951.

(1) sub-section (2-A) shall be omitted.

(2) for sub-section (2-AA), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely: —

“(2-AA) Where any Member of the Legislative Assembly dies before the expiry of the term of his office, his family shall be paid a lump-sum allowance of five lakh rupees.”.

(3) for sub-section (2-B) excluding the Explanation thereunder, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely: —

“(2-B) The lump-sum allowance payable under sub-section (2-AA) shall be paid to the members of the family in equal shares.”.

(4) in sub-section (4-A), after clause (a), the following proviso shall be added, namely: —

“Provided that in case of air conditioned sleeper buses, the spouse or companion of such member shall be provided seating facility only.”.

Amendment of
Section 12-B.

3. In Section 12-B of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the expression “twenty thousand rupees”, the expression “twenty five thousand rupees” shall be substituted.

Amendment
of Section
12-C.

4. In Section 12-C of the principal Act, after sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be added, namely: —

“Provided that in case of air conditioned sleeper buses, the spouse or companion of such member shall be provided seating facility only.”.

Validation.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the principal Act, all acts done or proceedings taken under the principal Act, for sanctioning of lump-sum allowance or pension during the period commencing on the 1st day of April 2020 and ending with the date of publication of this Act in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, shall be deemed to be validly done or taken in accordance with law as if the principal Act as amended by this Act, had been in force at all material times when such acts or proceedings were done or taken.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

On the 24th March 2020, the then Chief Minister made the following announcements on the floor of the Assembly,-

(a) When any sitting member of the Legislative Assembly dies during the term of his office, the lump sum allowance payable to his family will be enhanced from Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two lakhs only) to Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five lakhs only);

(b) Pension payable to former members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council will be enhanced from Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees Twenty thousand only) to Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty five thousand only);

(c) The family pension payable to the legal heir of the deceased members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council will be enhanced from Rs.10,000/- (Rupees Ten thousand only) to Rs.12,500/- (Rupees Twelve thousand and five hundred only);

(d) The above monetary benefits will be given with effect from the 1st April 2020;

(e) The sitting and former members of the Legislative Assembly and former members of the Legislative Council, while travelling along with his spouse or companion in any air conditioned bus by any Transport Corporation owned by the State Government, a sleeper facility shall be provided to such member and a seating facility shall be provided to the spouse or companion in that bus.

2. To give effect to the above announcements, the Government have decided to amend the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951) suitably.

3. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

M.K. STALIN,
Chief Minister.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Bill when enacted would involve expenditure from the consolidated fund of the State. It is, however, not possible at this stage to estimate with any degree of accuracy, the expenditure to be incurred as a result of the proposed legislation.

M.K. STALIN,
Chief Minister.

Chennai-600 009,
13th September 2021.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary.

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu on 13th September, 2021 is published together with Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information:—

L.A. Bill No. 42 of 2021

A Bill further to amend the Bharathiar University Act, 1981.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bharathiar University (Amendment) Act, 2021. Short title and
commence-
ment.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Tamil Nadu
Act 1 of 1982.

2. In Section 24 of the Bharathiar University Act, 1981, in clause (b), under the heading “Class II—Other Members.”, after item (7), the following item shall be added, namely:— Amendment of
Section 24.

“(8) Five members from among the Secretaries of the college committees of the affiliated private colleges (aided and self-financing) nominated by the Government.”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASON

Based on the orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, dated 01.07.2019 in W.P.No.12478 of 2019 and W.M.P.No.12752 of 2019, the representation of Association of Self Financing Arts, Science and Management Colleges of Tamil Nadu to provide adequate representation in the Syndicate of the Bharathiar University was placed before the Syndicate. On careful consideration of the resolution of the Syndicate thereon dated 20.8.2019 and the proposal of the Registrar(i/c), Bharathiar University, the Government has decided to amend the Bharathiar University Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1982) to include five members from among the Secretaries of the college committees of the affiliated private colleges (aided and self-financing) to be nominated by the Government.

2. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

DR. K. PONMUDY,
Minister for Higher Education.

Chennai-600 009,
13th September 2021.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary.

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu on 13th September, 2021 is published together with Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information:—

L.A. Bill No. 43 of 2021

A Bill to provide for admission to under graduate courses in Medicine, Dentistry, Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy on the basis of marks obtained in the qualifying examination.

WHEREAS the National Medical Commission Act, 2019 (Central Act 30 of 2019), the Dentists Act, 1948 (Central Act 16 of 1948), the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) Regulations, 1986 framed under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (Central Act 48 of 1970) and the Homoeopathy (Degree Course) Regulations, 1988 framed under the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (Central Act 59 of 1973) provide for conduct of National Eligibility cum Entrance Test for admission to under graduate courses in Medicine, Dentistry, Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, respectively;

AND WHEREAS an High Level Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice Thiru A.K. Rajan (retired Judge of the High Court of Madras) to study whether the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) based admission process has adversely affected the social, economic and federal polity and the students of rural and urban poor, those who studied in Tamil Medium and in Government schools or any other section of students in the State, and if so, to suggest the steps to be taken to remove the impediments and to protect the rights of the State for advancing the principles of Social Justice and also to fulfil the mandate of the Constitution to provide equal and equitable access to health to all sections of the people of Tamil Nadu;

AND WHEREAS the High Level Committee was also required to study whether the NEET is an equitable method of selection of students and also to consider the effect of mushrooming NEET coaching centres on the educational system in the State;

AND WHEREAS the High Level Committee, on making a detailed study on the subject, has concluded that if NEET continues for a few more years, the health care system of Tamil Nadu will be very badly affected and there may not be enough doctors for being posted at Primary Health Centres or Government Hospitals and that the rural and urban poor may not be able to join the medical courses;

AND WHEREAS the High Level Committee has recommended that the State Government may undertake immediate steps to eliminate NEET from being used in admission to Medical Programmes at all levels by following the required legal and / or legislative procedures;

AND WHEREAS, from the report of the High Level Committee, it becomes apparent that NEET is not a fair or equitable method of admission since it favours the rich and elite section of the society;

AND WHEREAS the standard of medical education is no way diluted or affected merely by dispensing with the common entrance examination;

AND WHEREAS the State Government, after careful consideration of the recommendation of the High Level Committee, with a view to ensure social justice, have decided that admission to under graduate courses in Medicine, Dentistry, Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy in the State shall be made only based on the marks obtained in the qualifying examination, namely, the Higher Secondary Examination (Plus Two);

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and
commence-
ment.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Admission to Undergraduate Medical Degree Courses Act, 2021.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “appropriate authority” means a University or an authority authorised by the Government to select and allot students for admission to M.B.B.S., B.D.S., B.S.M.S., B.A.M.S., B.U.M.S. and B.H.M.S. courses;

(b) “educational institution” means any college or an institution, by whatever name called, including minority institution, conducting M.B.B.S., B.D.S., B.S.M.S., B.A.M.S., B.U.M.S. and B.H.M.S. courses, approved or recognised by the competent statutory body and affiliated to a University;

(c) “Government” means the State Government;

(d) “Government seats” mean,—

(i) all the seats in M.B.B.S., B.D.S., B.S.M.S., B.A.M.S., B.U.M.S. and B.H.M.S. courses in Government Colleges, excluding the seats reserved for ‘All India quota’;

(ii) 65 per cent. of seats in M.B.B.S., B.D.S., B.S.M.S., B.A.M.S., B.U.M.S. and B.H.M.S. courses in non-minority educational institutions and 50 per cent. of seats in minority educational institutions or the seats as arrived at in accordance with the consensus between such institutions and the Government;

(e) “Government schools” mean and includes Government schools, Corporation schools, Municipal schools, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare schools, Kallar Reclamation schools, Forest Department schools and other schools managed by Government departments;

(f) “minority educational institution” means the educational institution recognized or declared as such by the Government, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed;

(g) “private school” means a school which is not a Government school;

(h) “qualifying examination” means the examination conducted by the Board of Higher Secondary Examination, Tamil Nadu, at the Higher Secondary (Plus Two) level or any equivalent examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education or the Board of any other State or any other authority;

(i) “relevant subjects” mean the subjects as may be prescribed for admission to M.B.B.S., B.D.S., B.S.M.S., B.A.M.S., B.U.M.S. and B.H.M.S. courses;

(j) “State Board” means the Board of Higher Secondary Examination, Tamil Nadu;

(k) “students studied in Government schools” mean children who have studied from sixth standard to higher secondary course in a Government school.

Central Act 35 of
2009.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this definition, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group who have studied upto eighth standard in a Specified category school or an unaided school, as per clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and studied all remaining standards up to higher secondary course in a Government school shall be deemed to be 'students studied in Government schools';

(l) "University" means a University established or incorporated by an Act of the State Legislature.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law or any rules, regulations, notifications or by-laws made thereunder, admission to every Government seat shall be made by the appropriate authority on the basis of the marks obtained by a student in the relevant subjects in the qualifying examination.

4. (1) The marks obtained by the students in the relevant subjects in the qualifying examination conducted by various Boards or Authority shall be equated with the marks obtained by the students in the same subjects in the qualifying examination conducted by the State Board, by adopting the method of normalisation.

Explanation.— Under the method of normalisation, the highest marks obtained by the students of various Boards in each subject shall be equated to the highest marks obtained by the students of the State Board in that subject and the relative marks obtained by other students in that subject shall be determined accordingly.

Illustration.— If the highest mark secured by the student of the State Board in Physics is 100 and the highest mark secured by the student of any other Board in the same subject is 96, both the highest marks will be considered to be equal to 100. If a student of the other Board secures 80 marks in Physics when the first mark in Physics in the same Board is 96, the 80 marks will be considered to be equal to 83.33 marks as arrived at below:—

$$\frac{100 \times 80}{96} = 83.33\%$$

(2) After normalisation of marks in the relevant subjects in the qualifying examination conducted by different Boards, the qualified students of different Boards shall be merged into a common merit list.

(3) In cases where more than one student have got the same marks in the common merit list, the inter-se merit among such students shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules made under this Act.

(4) The appropriate authority shall prepare the rank lists for admission of students to the Government seats and allot students through centralised counselling.

5. Admission to Government seats shall be made following the rule of reservation as per the law in force.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force and subject to section 5, seven and a half per cent of the Government seats shall be set apart on preferential basis to students studied in Government schools.

Admission to
Government
seat.

Normalisation of
marks.

Reservation to
apply.

Admission on
preferential
basis.

Right to compete for other seats not to be affected.	7. Students studied in Government schools shall also be entitled to compete for the Government seats, other than those set apart on preferential basis, along with the students who studied in private schools.
Filling up of preferential seats.	8. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 6, where adequate number of students studied in Government schools are not available for admission to the seats set apart on preferential basis, such unfilled seats shall be filled up with the students who studied in private schools.
Admission made in violation of Act.	9. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any admission made in violation of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be void.
Penalty.	10. (1) Whoever contravenes the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees. (2) The Government may, if they are satisfied that any educational institution has violated any of the provisions of this Act, recommend to the concerned University or statutory body for withdrawal of affiliation or recognition of such institution or for any other course of action as they deem fit.
Protection of action taken in good faith.	11. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the appropriate authority, Government or its Officers for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.
Power to give directions.	12. The Government may, from time to time, issue such directions as it may deem fit for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.
Power to remove difficulties.	13. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, by an order published in the <i>Tamil Nadu Government Gazette</i> , make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appear to them to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty: Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.
Power to make rules.	14. (1) The Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. (2) (a) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the <i>Tamil Nadu Government Gazette</i> and unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published. (b) All notifications issued under this Act shall, unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, come into force on the day on which they are so published. (3) Every rule made or notification or order issued under this Act shall, as soon as possible, after it is made or issued, be placed on the Table of the Legislative Assembly, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, the Assembly makes any modification in any such rule or notification or order, or the Assembly decides that the rule or notification or order should not be made or issued, the rule or notification or order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification or order.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

On and from the academic year 2017-2018, admission to all medical education institutions throughout the country at the under graduate and post graduate level is based on the marks obtained in the uniform entrance examination i.e. National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET). A detailed study, whether the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) based admission process has adversely affected the Social, Economic and Federal Polity and the students of rural and urban poor, those who studied in Government Schools, those who studied in Tamil Medium or any other section of students in Tamil Nadu, was undertaken by a High Level Committee and the Committee in its finding has reported that the NEET has clearly undermined the diverse societal representation in MBBS and higher medical studies, favouring mainly the affordable and affluent segment of the society while equally thwarting the dream of pursuing medical education by the underprivileged social groups. The analysis in multiples of dimensions related to Socio Economic and Other Demographic Status (SEODS) of those who have competed for medical education has proved this fact. In particular, the NEET has deserted the representation of the social and other demographic groups having low Socio Economic and Other Demographic Status (SEODS) in medical education. Those social groups which were mostly affected were the students of Tamil medium, having rural background of Government schools those having parental income less than 2.5 Lakhs per annum and the socially depressed and disadvantaged groups like Most Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, the Committee concludes that the NEET is against these disadvantaged groups. The NEET does not seem to ensure merit or standard of the students being offered MBBS under its purview. The findings indicate that the NEET has only enabled and empowered comparatively the low performing (in NEET scores and HSc scores) students to get admission to MBBS. Therefore, the question of NEET ensuring quality and merit of the students is to be ruled out. Comparatively, it has been observed that the HSc marks based on which admissions were offered during the pre-NEET period ensured entry of quality and meritorious students. The Committee has recommended, among others that the State Government may pass an Act, similar to that of the Tamil Nadu Admission in Professional Educational Institutions Act, 2006 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 2007) indicating the need for elimination of NEET at all levels of Medical Education and get the President's assent for the same. This will ensure social justice and protect all vulnerable student communities from being discriminated in admission to medical education programmes.

2. It is evident from the Commission's report that NEET is not an equitable method of admission. The experience of the past four years of NEET has shown that the exam has shattered the hopes and dreams of Tamil Nadu students aspiring for admissions to medical and dental courses, particularly, students from the socially and economically backward classes. The extra examination which students are compelled to face, other than the qualifying examination has caused huge financial burden to the students from socially and economically backward classes. It festers inequality, as it favours the rich and more privileged class of society who are able to afford special coaching, apart from pursuing Class XII. It virtually barricades the underprivileged social groups from medical and dental education. This is against the very object of the equality clause enshrined in the Constitution, and it also infringes the right to education of the children from these underprivileged class of society. Further, these students from the affluent class, after the under graduate course, do not serve in the rural areas. They often pursue post graduate course abroad. Thus, the number of serving doctors in the State is declining. It is also spurious to suggest that NEET improves the standard of medical education. The standard of medical education is maintained during the under graduate course by following the syllabus and curriculum prescribed by the National Medical Commission and exams conducted by the University before awarding the degree. Students who are not able to pass the university exams are not awarded degrees. Therefore, it is not during admission stage that the standard of medical education is maintained. Further, even before 2017, Tamil Nadu had one of the highest numbers of medical and dental educational institutions and the standard of medical and dental professional graduating from these institutions were of high mettle. Therefore, merely because admission is done on the basis of a qualifying examination, in this State, it would in no way lower the standard of education since the higher secondary syllabus is of a sufficient standard. Furthermore, if the marks are adjusted through a normalisation method, it would provide a just, fair and equitable method of admission. Admissions to medical education courses are traceable to entry 25 of List III, Schedule VII of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the State is competent to regulate the same against the underprivileged social groups. The Government, after careful consideration of the recommendation of the High Level Committee, have decided to enact a law to dispense with the requirement of National Eligibility cum Entrance Test for admission to the undergraduate medical degree courses and to provide admission to the said courses on the basis of the marks obtained in the qualifying examination, through normalisation methods, in order to ensure social justice, uphold equality and equal opportunity, protect all vulnerable student communities from being discriminated, and bring them to the mainstream of medical and dental education, and in turn to ensure a robust public health care across the State particularly the rural areas.

3. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

MA. SUBRAMANIAN,
Minister for Health & Family Welfare.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION.

Clauses 1(2), 4(3), 12, 13 and 14 of the Bill authorise the Government to make rules or to issue notifications or orders, as the case may be, for the purposes specified therein.

2. The powers delegated are normal and not of an exceptional character.

MA. SUBRAMANIAN,
Minister for Health & Family Welfare.

Chennai-600 009,
13th September 2021.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary.

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu on 13th September, 2021 is published together with Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information:—

L.A. Bill No. 44 of 2021

A Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 2021. *Short title and commencement.*

(2) It shall come into force at once.

*Tamil Nadu Act
22 of 1959*

2. In section 79-B of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959, for sub-section (3) and (4), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

*Amendment of
Section 79-B*

“(3) The offence punishable under sub-section (2) shall be cognizable and non-bailable and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974) with respect to cognizable and non-bailable offences shall apply to that offence.”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is brought to notice of the Government that encroachment of the properties belonging to religious institutions are on the increase. As per sub-section (3) of section 79-B of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959), no Court shall take cognizance of an offence of unlawful possession of any property belonging to a charitable or religious institution or endowment except on the complaint in writing of the Commissioner. The said offence is serious in nature. Hence, it is considered that criminal complaint may be lodged by any person having interest in the affairs of the religious institution against the encroachers. The Government have, therefore, decided to make the above said offence as cognizable and non-bailable and to amend section 79-B of the said Act for the purpose.

2. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

P.K. SEKARBABU,
*Minister for Hindu Religious and
Charitable Endowments Department.*

Chennai-600 009,
13th September 2021.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary.

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu on 13th September, 2021 is published together with Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information:—

L.A. Bill No. 45 of 2021

A Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Act, 2021.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959.

2. In section 7-A of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959,—

Amendment of Section 7-A.

(1) in sub-section (2), for the expression “three years”, the expression “two years” shall be substituted;

(2) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(2-A) Every person holding the office of member of the District Committee on the date of commencement of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Act, 2021, who has completed a term of two years on that date shall cease to hold office forthwith and who completes a term of office of two years after that date shall cease to hold office on such completion.”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Section 7-A of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) provides for constitution of a District Committee for every revenue district, for preparing a panel of names of persons for appointment as non-hereditary trustees in the religious institutions. The members of the District Committee shall be scholars, philanthropists or religious minded persons and qualified for appointment as trustees under that Act and their term of office shall be three years.

2. As several persons are interested in the religious activities, their participation in the District Committees may ensure the selection of proper and qualified persons for appointment of trustees in the religious institutions. Hence, it is considered to provide opportunity to more number of scholars, philanthropists, religious minded persons, senior citizens and women in the process of preparation of panel of names of persons for appointment as non-hereditary trustees in the religious institutions. In the above context, it has become necessary to give opportunities to senior citizens, women and other aspirants, who have the necessary aptitude, dedication and competence and to strengthen and to provide impetus to the administration of the religious institutions and in the appointment of trustees. The Government have therefore decided to reduce the term of office of the members of the District Committee from three years to two years by amending the said Act.

3. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

P.K. SEKARBABU,
*Minister for Hindu Religious and
Charitable Endowments Department.*

Chennai-600 009,
13th September 2021.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary.

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu on 13th September, 2021 is published together with Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information:—

L.A. Bill No. 46 of 2021

A Bill to provide for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services and purposes of the financial year commenced on the 1st day of April 2021.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 2021.

Short title.

2. The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services and purposes of the financial year commenced on the 1st day of April 2021, a sum not exceeding Three Lakh Thirty Five Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty Eight Crore Thirteen Lakh fifty Thousand rupees, which shall be inclusive of the sum of Two Lakh Twenty One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Six Crore Thirty Five Lakh and Forty Thousand rupees specified in section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 2021, being moneys required to meet--

Appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services and purposes of the financial year commenced on the 1st day of April 2021.

- (a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the year, as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule; and
- (b) the expenditure *charged* on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that year, as set forth in column (4) of the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2).

Demand Number	Services and Purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		₹	₹	₹
001 STATE LEGISLATURE	Revenue	76,78,03,000	55,83,000	77,33,86,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	1,00,00,000	...	1,00,00,000
002 GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	Revenue	46,38,26,000	16,54,06,000	62,92,32,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
003 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	Revenue	1,089,50,38,000	271,92,50,000	1,361,42,88,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
004 ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT	Revenue	3,717,03,02,000	20,01,53,000	3,737,04,55,000
	Capital	404,88,93,000	...	404,88,93,000
	Loan	40,00,000	...	40,00,000
005 AGRICULTURE AND FARMER'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT	Revenue	12,249,72,61,000	1,66,000	12,249,74,27,000
	Capital	549,39,37,000	...	549,39,37,000
	Loan	130,75,00,000	...	130,75,00,000
006 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department)	Revenue	1,177,34,55,000	1,000	1,177,34,56,000
	Capital	470,32,38,000	...	470,32,38,000
	Loan	25,00,000	...	25,00,000
007 FISHERIES AND FISHERMEN WELFARE (Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department)	Revenue	568,81,69,000	1,000	568,81,70,000
	Capital	580,97,29,000	...	580,97,29,000
	Loan	...	...	...
008 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT (Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department)	Revenue	44,37,08,000	1,000	44,37,09,000
	Capital	2,000	...	2,000
	Loan	...	...	...
009 BACKWARD CLASSES, MOST BACKWARD CLASSES AND MINORITIES WELFARE DEPARTMENT	Revenue	1,067,06,62,000	5,56,000	1,067,12,18,000
	Capital	88,83,88,000	...	88,83,88,000
	Loan	40,00,000	...	40,00,000
010 COMMERCIAL TAXES (Commercial Taxes and Registration Department)	Revenue	493,91,72,000	3,000	493,91,75,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	28,88,000	...	28,88,000
011 STAMPS AND REGISTRATION (Commercial Taxes and Registration Department)	Revenue	345,73,71,000	1,000	345,73,72,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
012 CO-OPERATION (Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department)	Revenue	6,247,77,70,000	3,000	6,247,77,73,000
	Capital	11,58,56,000	...	11,58,56,000
	Loan	2,61,60,000	...	2,61,60,000

Demand Number	Services and Purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State	Total
(1)	(2)	(3) ₹	(4) ₹	(5) ₹
013 FOOD AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department)	Revenue	8,617,86,96,000	4,000	8,617,87,00,000
	Capital	867,63,50,000	...	867,63,50,000
	Loan	1,000	...	1,000
014 ENERGY DEPARTMENT	Revenue	15,509,82,04,000	1,000	15,509,82,05,000
	Capital	500,84,41,000	...	500,84,41,000
	Loan	1,266,03,04,000	...	1,266,03,04,000
015 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (Environment, Climate Change and Forests Department)	Revenue	21,45,08,000	...	21,45,08,000
	Capital	1,000	...	1,000
	Loan	1,05,00,000	...	1,05,00,000
016 FINANCE DEPARTMENT	Revenue	1,358,41,23,000	5,000	1,358,41,28,000
	Capital	620,00,01,000	...	620,00,01,000
	Loan	126,56,53,000	...	126,56,53,000
017 HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES (Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Department)	Revenue	1,220,11,23,000	1,000	1,220,11,24,000
	Capital	1,000	...	1,000
	Loan	1,00,04,000	...	1,00,04,000
018 KHADI, VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS (Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Department)	Revenue	223,95,20,000	2,000	223,95,22,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
019 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT	Revenue	16,325,29,46,000	1,63,25,000	16,326,92,71,000
	Capital	2,606,16,79,000	1,000	2,606,16,80,000
	Loan	10,01,000	...	10,01,000
020 HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	Revenue	5,020,47,44,000	2,000	5,020,47,46,000
	Capital	348,61,69,000	2,000	348,61,71,000
	Loan	3,000	...	3,000
021 HIGHWAYS AND MINOR PORTS DEPARTMENT	Revenue	1,715,02,16,000	2,000	1,715,02,18,000
	Capital	16,183,89,73,000	2,000	16,183,89,75,000
	Loan	25,00,000	...	25,00,000
022 POLICE (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department)	Revenue	8,641,58,06,000	4,21,74,000	8,645,79,80,000
	Capital	281,50,05,000	...	281,50,05,000
	Loan	3,00,01,000	...	3,00,01,000
023 FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department)	Revenue	379,46,70,000	3,32,000	379,50,02,000
	Capital	25,63,36,000	...	25,63,36,000
	Loan	1,000	...	1,000
024 PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department)	Revenue	385,40,72,000	4,000	385,40,76,000
	Capital	4,81,57,000	...	4,81,57,000
	Loan	...	...	...
025 MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS-ADMINISTRATION (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department)	Revenue	408,99,32,000	1,000	408,99,33,000
	Capital	1,000	...	1,000
	Loan	...	...	...

Demand Number	Services and Purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State	Total
		(3) ₹	(4) ₹	(5) ₹
026 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	4,951,87,70,000	2,000	4,951,87,72,000
	Capital	50,00,04,000	...	50,00,04,000
	Loan	3,168,95,03,000	...	3,168,95,03,000
027 INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT	Revenue	2,207,50,05,000	14,34,22,000	2,221,84,27,000
	Capital	12,00,02,000	...	12,00,02,000
	Loan	100,00,03,000	...	100,00,03,000
028 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY (Tamil Development and Information Department)	Revenue	150,87,72,000	...	150,87,72,000
	Capital	1,000	...	1,000
	Loan	...	...	...
029 TOURISM - ART AND CULTURE (Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department)	Revenue	135,22,85,000	7,000	135,22,92,000
	Capital	52,16,28,000	...	52,16,28,000
	Loan	20,00,000	...	20,00,000
030 STATIONERY AND PRINTING (Tamil Development and Information Department)	Revenue	148,72,70,000	9,04,000	148,81,74,000
	Capital	5,000	...	5,000
	Loan	...	...	...
031 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT	Revenue	68,25,69,000	...	68,25,69,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	25,00,000	...	25,00,000
032 LABOUR WELFARE AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	1,693,74,82,000	6,000	1,693,74,88,000
	Capital	64,47,62,000	...	64,47,62,000
	Loan	1,00,00,000	...	1,00,00,000
033 LAW DEPARTMENT	Revenue	73,59,06,000	...	73,59,06,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	25,00,000	...	25,00,000
034 MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT	Revenue	9,085,75,74,000	3,000	9,085,75,77,000
	Capital	8,589,15,08,000	...	8,589,15,08,000
	Loan	542,37,45,000	...	542,37,45,000
035 HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	121,72,54,000	88,43,02,000	210,15,56,000
	Capital	5,87,27,000	...	5,87,27,000
	Loan	50,00,000	...	50,00,000
036 PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT	Revenue	190,67,69,000	4,000	190,67,73,000
	Capital	123,25,01,000	...	123,25,01,000
	Loan	10,00,000	...	10,00,000
037 PROHIBITION AND EXCISE (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department)	Revenue	163,54,56,000	2,000	163,54,58,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
038 PUBLIC DEPARTMENT	Revenue	1,060,15,51,000	10,36,44,000	1,070,51,95,000
	Capital	2,000	...	2,000
	Loan	6,50,00,000	...	6,50,00,000

Demand Number	Services and Purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		₹	₹	₹
039 BUILDINGS (Public Works Department)	Revenue	394,85,20,000	1,000	394,85,21,000
	Capital	1,779,05,72,000	...	1,779,05,72,000
	Loan	10,00,000	...	10,00,000
040 WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT	Revenue	2,766,45,42,000	1,000	2,766,45,43,000
	Capital	3,845,86,17,000	5,05,55,000	3,850,91,72,000
	Loan	...	...	...
041 REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	7,554,19,02,000	11,000	7,554,19,13,000
	Capital	74,000	21,68,52,000	21,69,26,000
	Loan	45,00,000	...	45,00,000
042 RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT	Revenue	19,063,17,79,000	5,000	19,063,17,84,000
	Capital	3,783,62,53,000	...	3,783,62,53,000
	Loan	15,00,000	...	15,00,000
043 SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	Revenue	32,456,53,81,000	15,000	32,456,53,96,000
	Capital	142,70,87,000	...	142,70,87,000
	Loan	29,50,000	...	29,50,000
044 MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEPARTMENT	Revenue	615,62,56,000	1,000	615,62,57,000
	Capital	65,06,000	...	65,06,000
	Loan	15,00,000	...	15,00,000
045 SOCIAL WELFARE AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	5,697,98,30,000	3,000	5,697,98,33,000
	Capital	73,25,93,000	...	73,25,93,000
	Loan	25,01,000	...	25,01,000
046 TAMIL DEVELOPMENT (Tamil Development and Information Department)	Revenue	80,00,77,000	3,000	80,00,80,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	25,00,000	...	25,00,000
047 HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department)	Revenue	373,09,97,000	6,00,00,000	379,09,97,000
	Capital	1,000	...	1,000
	Loan	...	...	...
048 TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	2,877,45,01,000	...	2,877,45,01,000
	Capital	2,167,48,81,000	...	2,167,48,81,000
	Loan	451,70,01,000	...	451,70,01,000
049 YOUTH WELFARE AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	225,37,14,000	1,000	225,37,15,000
	Capital	1,000	...	1,000
	Loan	25,00,000	...	25,00,000
050 PENSION AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS	Revenue	28,244,48,90,000	6,10,65,000	28,250,59,55,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
051 RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES	Revenue	10,791,84,56,000	2,000	10,791,84,58,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...

Demand Number	Services and Purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State	Total
(1)	(2)	(3) ₹	(4) ₹	(5) ₹
052 DEPARTMENT FOR THE WELFARE OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSONS	Revenue	778,66,60,000	1,000	778,66,61,000
	Capital	34,70,96,000	...	34,70,96,000
	Loan	25,00,000	...	25,00,000
053 DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION	Revenue	630,12,66,000	1,000	630,12,67,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	25,00,000	...	25,00,000
054 FORESTS (Environment, Climate Change and Forests Department)	Revenue	561,78,40,000	...	561,78,40,000
	Capital	70,70,11,000	...	70,70,11,000
	Loan	...	...	...
DEBT CHARGES	Revenue	...	44,700,01,31,000	44,700,01,31,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
PUBLIC DEBT-REPAYMENT	Revenue	...	...	...
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	19,857,38,45,000	19,857,38,45,000
Total	Revenue	220,115,63,71,000	45,140,35,14,000	265,255,98,85,000
	Capital	44,340,09,89,000	26,74,12,000	44,366,84,01,000
	Loan	5,807,92,19,000	19,857,38,45,000	25,665,30,64,000
Grand Total		270,263,65,79,000	65,024,47,71,000	335,288,13,50,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet--

- (a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the financial year commenced on the 1st day of April 2021; and
- (b) the expenditure *charged* on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that year.

Dr. PALANIVEL THIAGA RAJAN,
Minister for Finance and Human Resources
Management.

Chennai-600 009,
13th September 2021.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary.